## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HENRY WALDROW,

SAMURE, RUSSELL,

57CCESSOR TO RUSSELL, & LIVINGSTON, DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Beots, Shoes, &c. All
Ainds of Farm Produce taken for Goods at Cash prices.—
Hillsdale, Mich., Oct. 13, 1857.

FRENCH & PARSONS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—OFFICE FIRST DOOR
South of Methodist Church. Dr. Parsons' residence, first
door south of Office. Dr. French's residence, on Bacon
street west of Strunk's Hotel.

DR. A. F. WHELAN.

OFFICE IN WALDRON'S BLOCK. RESIDENCE, NORTH adds of the River, on the corner of Hillsdale and River Streets.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, HAVE OPENED AN Of-fice oppposite Western Hotel. Will attend to all calls of their profession, both night and day. Dr. R. A. Eversti lodges in the office.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLIC-itor in Chancery, Hillsdale, Mich. Office with the Judge of Probate, in the Court House. H. M. LILLIE,

MERCER & WRAVER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, SOLICTORS
in Chancery, and Notaries Public. All legal business
promptly attended to. Office in Boles' Block, Main St.,
Hudson, Mich.,
ANDREW C. MERCER. \*\* GLEMENT E. WEAVER,

S. CHANDLER. PRACTICAL ENGRAVER ON GOLD, SILVER AND PLA-ted goods; orders left at L G Wilmot's Jewelry Store n 750

\*RACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER. AF-ter an experience of Fourteen Tears in Eastern cities, i-num permanently located in Hilladale, at Parcant's Drog Store—next door to Bostwick's. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Sign of the Big Watch.

BENTON HOUSE,

LANSING, MICH. WILLIAM HINMAN, PROPRIETOR-The "Renton House" has recently been refurnished in the most substantial manner, and the proprietor feels confident that he is prepared to meet the wants of those visiting the Capitol who desire the comforts of a first class Hotel. The building is of brick; rooms large and airs, and situated in the most pleasant part of the city Lansing, June 20, 1861.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING OPENED A LIVERY STAble at J. C. Peck's old stand, cast of the Post Office, are
now prepared to let Horses and Carriages. Also, is carry passengers to any point they wish, on reasonable terms.
STRONG & DOUD, Proprietors.
Bil'sdale, Mich., Dec. 10, 1860.

## Take Notice.

TO RESPECTER OF PERSON-RICH or Poor—Learned or unlearned, white or black, bond or free—come on and speak for yourselves, as Freemen, and you shall be provided for. We shall continue the TAILORING BUSINESS

nder the new firm of McQUEEN & Co., at my res nder the new urrell customers will be welcomed, and in-feat Street. Our old customers will be welcomed, and in-mer at all times. Cutting and making done to order. Fleur, Grain, Woed, and CASH for work, at McQUEEN & CO'S, and 20m3 Hillsdale, Sept. 13, 1859.

J. J. STEADMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, will attend to all calls in his Profession.— Office over Mott's Drug Store.

## NEW TAILOR SHOP. S. B. ADAMS,

HAS OPENED A TAILOR SHOP IN
HILLSDALE, and would invite his friends and old
sustamers to give him a call. He is prepared to CUT & MAKE GENTS CLOTHING

To order, and in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES. SHOP OVER FERRIS'S BOOT AND SHOE

STORE, ONE DOOR BELOW BOST-WICKS'S.

RICHARD ROWE. MERCHANT TAILOR. WISHES TO RETURN HIS SINCERE

Choice Assortment of

CASSIMERES

VESTINGS,

TRIMMINGS

de, de, de. o which he would invite their earliest attention. Cloths sold by the yard or Pattern at the lowest pri-

Fairbank's & Greenleaf,

nd corner of Main and Wainut Sts., St. Louis BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CAMBRIA NURSERY!

Two Miles south of Hillsdale. Our inducements are superior

Trees at Lowest Prices

CASH OR PRODUCE

NEW CRACKER BAKERY In Hillsdale.

CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS MAY NOW BE HAD OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOAG & MILLER'S NEW BAKERY.

RICHMONDS & BACKUS,

STATIONERS. Blank Book Manufacturers, &c., 183 JEFFERSON AVENUE.

DETROIT, MICH Old Books, Music Books and Periodicals bound in

PRO PAT-RIA,

Two Irishmen out of employ,
And out at the cibows as asisly,
Adrift in a groceyry store
Were smoking and taking it lazily.
The one was a broth of a boy,
Whose cheek-bones turned out and turned in a
His name it was Paddy O' Toole,
The other was Mister McFinnigan.

"I thing of enlisten'," says Pat,
"Because, do ye see what o'clock it is;
There's nothin'sdein' stail
But drinkin' at Mrs. O'Docharty's.
It's not until after the war
That buisness times will begin again, And fightin's the duty of all"—
"You're right sir," says Misther McFinnigan.

"Bad luck to the rebels, I say, "Bad luck to the rebels, I say,
For kickin' up all of this bobbery;
They call themselves gintlemen, too,
While practicin' murder and robbery;
Now if its gintle for to steal,
And take all your creditors in again,
I'm glad I'm no gintleman born"—

"You're right air," says Misther McFinnigan.

Their chivalry couldn't be ruled by us; And by the same token I think They're ne're too smart to be fooled by us.

They're ne're too smart to be fooled by us.

They mane

Be chivalry, then it's a sin again To fight for a cause that is black"—
"Your right sir," says Misther McFinnigin.

The spalpeens make bould to remark

"A nagur, a man, ye may say,
And aiqual to all other Southerners;
But chivalry's made him a brute,
And so he's a monkey to Northerners;
Sure, look at the poor cratur's heel,
And look at his singular shin again;
It's not for such gintlemen fight',—
"You're right, sir," says Mister McFinnigan.

The nagur States wanted a row, And now, be me sowl, they've got in it;
They've chosen a bed that is hard,
However they sthrive for to cotton it.
I'm thinkin when winter comes on
They'll all be inclined to come in again; But then we must bate them at first."
"You're right sir,,' says Misther McFinnigin

'Och home! but it's hard that a swate Good-lookin' young chap like myself indade, hould lose his ten shillin's a day Because of the throuble the South has made; But that's just the rail-on, ye see,
Why I should help Union to win again; It's that will bring wages once more"—
"You,re right sir," Misther McFinnigan

Joost mind what ould England's about, A sendin' her throops into Canaday; And all her ould ships on the coast Are ripe for some treachery any day. Now if she should mix in the war-Be jabers! it makes me head pin again!—
Ould Irkland would have such a chance!"—
"You're right sir!" says Mister McFinnigan.

You talk about Irishmen, now, Enlistin' by thousands from loyalty; But warr fill the Pounix Beidade Is called to put down British Royalty! It's then with the Stars and the Stripes All Irishmen here would go in again, Toatrike for the Shamrock and Harp!"— "You're right sir!" says Mister McFinnigan.

"Och, murther! me blood's in a blaze, To think of bould Cocoran leading us Right into the camp of the bastes

Whose leeches so long have been bleeding us!
The Stars and the Stripes here at home
To Canada's walls we would pin again, And would'nt we raise them in Cork?"
"You're right sir!" says Misther McFinnigan.

"And down at the South, do ye mind,
There's plinty of Irishmen mustering,
Deluded to fight for the wrong
By rebel mis-statements and blustering;
But once let ould England, their foe,
To fight with the Union begin again, And sure, they'd desert to a man!"
"You're right, sir!" says Mr. McFinnigan.

'There's niver an Irishman born, gs for a time and a chance To fight for this country in Hessian dom; And so, if ould England should try With treacherous friendship to sin again,

We've brothers in Canada, too-

Is certainly saying the last of them,
If, bearing our flag at our head,
We rose Ireland's fredom to win again,
They'd murther John Bull in the rear!"—
"You're right, sir! ' says Misther McFinnigan.

"Hurroo! for the Union, me boys,
And divil take all who would bother it,
Secession's a mager so black
The divil himself ought to father it;
Hurroo! for the bould 69th,

That's prisintly bound to go in again; It's Corcoran's rescue they're at"—
"You're right, air!" says Misther McFinnigan

"I m off right away to enlist, To kape me respectably dressed

And furnish me dudheans and brandy-O I'm think', me excelent friend, Ye're eying that bottle of gin again; 'ou wouldn't mind thryin' a drop',— "You're right, sir!" says Misther McFinnigan.

Somerset Cor. (29th) Cin. Commercial.

Affairs at Somerset, Ky .-- Destroying Rebei Salt Works. On the night of the 28th inst., the 25th Ohie, Col. Vandevier, made a silent, cautious

march to the Salt Works on Fishing Creek, with the full expectation of capturing a regiment of secesh cavalry, who were guarding the works, while some of their men were manthe workmen and cavalry had gone to their camp. So they made a charge on the Salt Works, breaking the kettles, disabling the pumps, and spreading havoc among the utento camp.

Last night our anticipations of an attack

ran very high. The battery horses were kept harnessed all night, but-no advance upon us

Our rations are short; sometimes we have half ratione; at other times we have plenty; but the distance from the railroads is no ex cuse for us not having our winter clothing ere entire clothing, and they have become rather thin, in fact, ragged, owing to the length of ashing rains of December.

General James H. Lanc.

Dr. T. J. Weed, of Gen. Lane's staff, arrived here from Washington last night. his seat in the Senate between the 15th and ed its charter from Virginia, whilst the Moth-25th of January. General Lane will be here er of Presidents was yet the proprietor of the within eight days. He will have command

command. Gen. Lane will, in effect, be a Major Genoral, and his staff will hold corresp rank. The staff will be appointed by Gene ral McClellan and transferred to General Lane. Gen. Lane will be a candidate before the Legislature for the United States Senate.

notorious Ben. Hardin, just outside of the speaking of the grand review, says that "the New York Forty fourth (Ellaworth) Regiment, soldierly bearing, could not be excelled by any regiment in any army in Europe.

LEVIER PROM KENTUCKY.

BARDSTOWN Ky., Dec. 27th, 1861. ED. STARDARD-Dear Sir:-I closed my This State, so far as we have advanced, is

The Salt River country is very broken, though our conservative rulers may not be able, concurves might have been saved. It looks as possession of the land and teaching, practicalif the work was done by the job and the conhe could. The last six miles is much like will these plains bud and blossom as the rose, the whole distance is under a good state of songs of Freedom. cultivation. Land for miles from Louisville is valued at \$800 per acre; eight miles out at may appear visionary or enthusiastic, but no \$200 per acre; twelve miles out at \$100 per observing man accompanying our army will acre; and no land on the whole route is val- question the assertion that a great change is ued at less than \$50 per acre. Back from being wrought in the minds of the Southern the turnpike, however, I presume land could people, the results of which it is impossible be had as good as any we passed, at rates bet- now to fully comprehend. ter adapted to light pockets worn by bardworking busbandmen.

As I said in a former letter, the turnpike is well constructed, beautifu; road, but ali otter roads are miserable apologies for lanes. Inatead of straight, sectional-line and right-angle cross-roads, they are all made to diverge at an angle, and to secure an easy grade, winding, if necessary, according to the lay of the land. The cross, or rather diverging reads, are nar row-not over twenty five feet wide, and many of them not as wide as that; and all din of vindictive rage. are shut off from the tumpike by gates or One Englishman wearing the garb of bars. I supposed they were merely lanes minister of religion thought fit, while the leading to residences which could be seen in the distance, until, upon inquiry, I learned to the Atlantic, to pollute the sanctuary dedicathe contrary. The country residences and ted to the worship of the God of Peace by there are many fine ones-are nearly all lo. open advocacy of war. But great legitimate cated upon these diverging roads. Occasionally they face the 'pike;' but then they are our correspondents inform us the Rev. J. situated several rods back from the road, af- Cookesley was the chief actor, last Sunday fording an opportunity for the display of taste at, St, Peter's Hammersmith, we can afford and refinement in the cultivation and orna to treat it contempt, well satisfied that there will be few imitators of this gentlemen, who mentation of the ground in front, which is would evidently be more in this place as a rarely neglected. We passed a number of ministrant at the of Mars than as a priest of places where the location of the buildings and the church of Christ. On the other hand, the surroundings indicated that once they two clergymen, each a representative man it were the stopping places of the wayfaring to their sacred mission. Last Sunday the man as he wended his way over this great Rev. C. H. Spurgeon spoke boldly in repre highway, either by coach or private convey. bension of the war fever which has of late ance, before the snort of the iron horse was

late looking places now they are. neys are all built at the gable ends and upon a matter in which it especially behoves the places have not yet given place to stoves, hovers ver us, thirsting to hold his hideous which, even for kitchen purposes, are almost saturnalia, and to feast his eyes upon the spec an unheard of thing-reminding one of days long since gone by at the North, when stoves of his presence must be tolerated as our sole ings are generally two story, square buildings, in good condition, though showing age; but the barns, when they have any, are poor, old, dilapidated affairs. I saw but two good, Northern-looking barns on the whole route .-Their road fences, be it said to their credit, were uniformly in good condition.

The chief crop appears to be corn, large can contemplate without a thrill of horror. tracts of which are annually cultivated. It uniformly finds a ready and profitable Southe.u market, which, unfortunately, is not the the mail-bags of the Trent, and made a very case this year, as all the usual venues of commerce and channels of shipment in that direction are blockaded by Uncle Sam's "mud-

Wheat is raised to a limited extent. As ing wheat from the effects of freezing and and cultivated in. The stalks are left standing until spring-the corn being busked on value as manure on the field where they grew, sale generally, after which they marched back and the mildness of the climate admitting of pasturage almost the year round. We saw no cattle, but a heap of mules. The soil is was made during the night. All is quiet to- red clay-very sticky-un erlaid by limestone rick which crops out among the Salt

River bills and in this section. Between Louisville and Bardstown there but one village-Mount Washington-and this. Our clothing is a thin blouse and un- that has but one store, one grocery, one blacklined pants, which is about the amount of our smith shop, one grist mill, and eight Union men, out of a voting population of seventy five time they have been in use. Such thin cloth- or eighty. At this place the rear guard, Capt. ing gives but littly satisfaction to a soldier who has to breast the bleak winds, and cold, by the Union ladies of that place and the "surrounding, circumjacent visinage," which was received with three rousing cheers for the donors and the Union.

Bardstown, where we are now encamped is the oldest city in Kentucky, having receivgreat Nor hwest. It is claimed to have a pop-Where they manufacture them daily. Let all try the New Of the following troops: 12,000 cavalry, 6,000 ulation of 2,500 inhabitants, and it may at artillery. This is a small estimate of General some time have justly boasted of that number, but appearances are against it now. I should judge that more business was done at Hillsdale in one day than at this place in one week. It is the most ancient, seedy looking place of any pretension that I was ever in.

Our camp is located on the land of the late

A number of Pennsylvanians have petition tensive ramifications, which have never been ed Congress to make Gen. Fremont Lieutenfully explored. Many of our men have gone ant-General.

in until their fear or the darkness has driven WHAT THE WAR HAS COST MICHI-

last letter before I had finished the subject of either delightfully attractive as a farming our trip from Louisville to this city, lest the country, or romantic for its scenery. Many mail should close without it; and though of cur men have expressed a determinationmany incidents of interest were omitted, lest without consideration, perhaps,—to make it should appear like making two bites of a Kentucky their home if they should outlive cherry, I will leave then and take a look at the war. This universal attraction has suggested to me the thought that in future much Leaving Louisville we passed through a of the emigration that now flows to the West beautiful farming country u til we reached the would be turned to the South, and that Norneighborhood of Salt River,-slightly undu- thern enterprise and thrift would do for this lating and well watered with spring brooks. slavery-ridden portion of our country what not mountainous or much more difficult of as- stitutionally, to accomplish directly-destroy cent and descent than the Chicago road east slavery; not by underground railroads, or John of Moscow. Very many of the crooks and Brown raids, but by coming in and taking tractor wanted to make as many miles of it as profitable than that of the bondsman. Then the first in the lay of the land. The country and these hills and valleys resound with the

In giving expression to these thoughts, I

The Cry for Blood and Words for Peace from British Pulpits.

From the London Star, [democrat organ,) Dec 11 Cheering indications are visible of the approaching triumph of the counsels of moder are awakening to the momentous gravity of the crisis, and voices of calm expostulation

in the religious world, have been nobly true been raging so fiercely; and on Monday evening the Rev. Newman Hall delivered a lec heard in the valley of the Mississippi. Deso ture on the same theme, equally remarkable for the fervor of its eloquence and the im-One peculiarity attracted us. The chim- pregnable solidity of its arguments. This is without celay. The grim fiend of war still tacle of brothere dabbling in each other's were too few or too expensive to admit of be- means of preservation from yet greater evils. ing used by the toiling millions. The dwell- But we are not now struggling in such an awful crisis. Our liberties are in no grevious peril; our honor needs not for its salvation the hantism of blood. Already there are gladsome tokens of a growing conviction that this is so. The tempest lulis, and we welcome the presages of a coming calm. Let the press and the pulpit do their duty, and England and

bare possibility of which no thoughtful man

Commander Williams, who commanded tion by Capt. Wiikes has been playing the same part with still greater success in London. He has been making a speech in glorification of himself at dinner given in his honor, and from the speech which he made on that occa sion we make one selection as a specimen of

thawing, it is sown among the standing corn The circumstances attending the gallant Fed eral marines rushing with the points of their bayonets at Miss Slidell. (Hear, hear.) It ufacturing salt. But when they arrived there, the hill—when the field is rolled to level the father enached himself away from her—I do stalks and hills. Little or no use is made of not mean snatched himself rudely, but he the stalks as fodder, being thought of more snatched himself rudely from her to break the window of the cabin, through which he thrust his lady out. But the hole was so small that I hardily thought it would admit the circuin some fine hogs and a few small flocks of sheep; screamed. I am charged by Mr. Fairfax, that my manner was so violent that he was compelled to request Captain Moir to remove me. (Nonsense) But when the marines rushed on at the point of their bayonets-and I believe that it is not necessary that I should make a solemn asserveration that it is true('No, no')when they rushed on at the point of the bay onet, I had just time to put my body between their bayonets and Miss Slidell ('Oh!'), and I said to them-and if Henry of Exeter here I would ask him for his absolution for it (laughter)-I said to them: "Back, youcowardly poltroons?" ('Bravo?' and 'Capi-tal') I need not ask you, gentlemen, if I am acquited of bullying. I bullied no one.— (Here, here.) I need not ask you whither you acquit me now. I beg once more to express my thanks to you for the mantle of approbation which you have thrown over my

Goop.-Mr. Faulkner, on arriving at Richmond, was met at the depot by Governor Letcher, Mayor Mayo, and thousa de of the people, and carried to the City Hall in a carriage drawn by four gray horses. The streets were hung with flags, and the procession cheered throughout the line. In his recep federate States could well afford to exchange was worth a regiment of Elya."

he jokingly remarked that he should ask for he jokingly remarked that he should ask for meet the recruiting expenses, the remaining 999 men to accompany him home. The portion of the clothing contracts, subsistence Governor replied that his remark was good for the Tenth Regiment now at Flint, and

Report of the Quartermaster-General.

of April last, when he took charge: Paid the First and Second Regiments

The following is a list of the ticles which have been purchased

partment. 10,025 Tents. 1,40 11,920 Cotton Drawers, pairs 22,729 10,334 Company Letters. 8,800 23,719 Drums. 117

The report says, "the clothing has been nostly made in the city of Detroit, affording employment to hundreds of poor women and the means of making many poor families comortable, and was furnished promptly to the oldiers as soon as mustered into service. fortable, and was furnished

" As most of our soldiers, of a few of our first regiments, at least, (and very many once) thought advisable to furnish them with a respectable bill of fare of cooked rations; this ras also necessary, as cooking utensils could not be procured in time for them to cook their

that time, so far as any information extends. "The Third Regiment was subsisted at Grand Rapids, at 25 cents per man a day. of

furnished at Datroit "The Fourth Regiment at Adrian, was subsisted at thirty-two couts a ration, including tablishing our disputed authority at home.

straw, lights, &c. "The Camp of Instruction, comprising the officers, pon commissioned o cers and musicians, of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regi statement of expenditures, exclusive of their

Seventh and Eighth Regiments, at their dif ferent place rendezvous, they were furnished with the army ration, uncooked; and that method has been followed by the various reg- zens to exult with honest pride to their coniments, at prices from 15 to 18# cents per man a day, and paid in our very bonds, at

"The recruiting expenses, as will be seen, have been extrinely light, amounting to less than one dollar and a half per man, including their board bills, till ordered to the regimen

America may be saved from a calamity the Sharp Shooters have been recruited and equip-

ped at expense of about \$6,000. "A battery of Artillery of six brass has been fitted up an expense of about \$20, 000, besides the cannon with their carriages and exissons, and most of the barness, already It behooves us to fight to the death while forswned by the State. As it is Universally re cognized as one of the best and most efficient batteries in the service, it is presumed no one will regret the outlay, it being highly credita-ble to the State. Loomis's Michigan Battery is known throughout the land, and to the sorrow of many rebels in the mountains of Vir-

ginia, where it is doing admirable service." The report shows that the e is a quality of old and new muske's, sal-res, swords, and to shrink from no baptism of blood that may twelve brass six pounder cannon, scattered be required as the symbol of national regenthrough the State, which, it says, might be collected and rifled at an expense of about \$60 each. "New batteries of steel rifled can non, consisting of six pieces, (6 pounders) forrteen wagons, five wheels to each, Government standard, with all its implements except ing harness, can be had, delivered in Detroit

ment about 34,000 percussion caps and about shouts from the Kentucky troops, all of whom 13,000 hall cartridges, left by some of the would willingly go into battle under the same regiments, in the magazine at Fort Wayne. colors. There are also on hand a small number of sets of old musket accourrements, of but little

six hundred French rifled muskets, and twen- coasts; when we know that nothing but des ty-five bundred Prussian muskets, with their clation and ruin can follow when they have accontrements, have recently been received got a foothold upon our shores; when we by this department, from the General Gov ernment, for the purpose of arming three reg-iments about leaving the State for the seat of we feel like that it is the duty of our people war, and a portion of them have already been to raise the black flag and resolve to take

"As will be seen by this report, we have in the State but three hundred and twelve

a portion of another (Tenth) now in rendez vous at Flint, with the company of Sharp-shooters for Berdan's Regiment, and the Coldwater Battery of Artillery, with transportation, recruiting, subsistence and other expension, recruiting, subsistence and other expension of buck shot fired from a gun wounding both observation, recruiting, subsistence and other expension, and the "happy be seen by referring to this report under the marriage bonds were made more firm by be seen by referring to this report under the marriage bonds were made more firm by be seen by referring to this report under the marriage bonds were made more firm by be seen by the soldiers, prevented them from using the soldie for the military expenses of this department.
"It will probably require about \$40,000 to

for the Tenth Regiment now at Flint, and the outstanding claums against this department, of which some \$28,000 are to be paid in bonds at par, making the sum total for military expenses of the State, to the 1st of January next, about \$462,000, exclusive of the and Stripes Sying over the Court House.

pay of officers and soldiers, which will be found in the report of the State Paymester to he Auditor General.

"From the above amount, if we deduct \$26.000 for the probable expense of the Light Battery and Sharpshooters, it will leave \$436,000 for eleven regiments, or less than \$44,000 to each regiment, exclusive of arms and accoutrements, and over one-balf of this amount paid in our war bonds at par. This is presumed to be as reasonable as any other State where the troops have been fitted for the field in as complete a manner as our own, which is generally considered creditable

"It will be perceived by this report that only eleven regiments, including the first reg-iment, re-organized and sent back to the seat of war as the first were, have been here alluded to, although these do not comprise half of the troops furnished by our State for the war. The recent extra session of the Legisla-ture authorized the raising and equipping of but ten regiments, and recruiting and keeping them full, as was done with the first, (a three menth's regiment.) The remaining por eral Government, at an expense, it is believod, far exceeding our own."

> [From the N. Y. Herald, Dec. 28] "I Repeat it. Sir. We Most Fight."

A happy issue out of our complication foreign as well as domestic, is to be found in reloped in the thunder-cl uds of battle.

We will go into question of military strat particular blows should be struck nor met, not in desultory skirmishes, but in des- distance of ten or twelve miles. which is too solemn for pleasant self delusion; "As the Second Regiment was ordered in spoken. For the first time since we became and there are now in operation and being o rendezvous by the Colonel of the regiment, a nation the bitter cup of national humiliaand on a very short notice, without consulting tion is presented to our lips, and we are com this department, no time was allowed for advertising for proposals to subsist them; but as taste it. We experience, for the first time, soldiers must be fed, a contract was entered an intermission of that proud conciousness of into for furnishing them, at the same rate, in- national strength which has heretofore made citizens of Dayton labored hard to induce the cluding fuel, straw, candles, &c., as that for us superior to the dictates of an imbecile pruthe First Regiment, which continued for ten dence and free to regulate our bearing toward ry at that point; but Carson City had the days, and was then reduced to forty cents per foreign powers without reference to any other preference, and I believe that it is perma day. The result proved our contracts were consideration than our sense of inmutable nearly located there. de at less rates than in any other State at justice and national honor. We are thus crip pled and humble because rebel hosts, num bered by the hundred thousand, stand in arms against us and bid us defiance, and we the subsistence alone, but it is doubtful whet .- have not yet succeeded in subduing them. er it was any cheaper than the substite co Foreign powers have temporarily ceased to respect our strength. The only we can recover our former consideration abroad is by re-os-

We must not have a war with England, for we need all our resources, financial and military, to cope with the gigantic rebellion. We cannot afford to have our blockade raised and ments, at Fort Wayne, was organized in June the Southern ports opened to the importation of about \$15,000, including in the foregoing We cannot afford to let the rebels have the pecuniary resources which would accrue to with rich strikes and immense fortunes. But pay while in camp; and from the practical them from the sale of their crops of cotton the distance which all machinery and provisrelative commercial positions—our chief ad-vantage over the rebels.

We are to much at the mercy of foreign powers to maintain that high national bearing which has hitherto enabled our humblest citi scieusness of the dignity, grandeur, and invincibility of their country-a consciousness dearer to millions of them than the vital air they breathe, and for the full recovery of which they would cheerfully lay down their lives. The present difficulty with England will very likely be settled; but the unexpected rise and formidable aspect, and the overbearing and arrogant temper which has been exious footing on which we stand with foreign powers, and rdmonish us to make speedy work with the rebellion which exposes us to such sudden dangers and possible humiliation. tune presents the handle of the sword to our grasp, and before she turns to us its tlade :while we have the clear advantages of the blockade, the conversion of the great staples of the South into dead property, and the nonintervention of the foreign powers who are watching the progress of the war with uneasy us to attempt all that brave men may dare;

ter sends this paragraph south from Bowling Green, under data of December 9th:

The Concordia cavalry, of I ouisians, arance of which was the occasion for excited

The Lagrange (Ga.) Reporter discourses thus of the black fleg:

When we reflect upon the objects and aims "In addition to the arms before mentioned, of the Federal fleet in the invasion of our know that their progress among us will drive

A "ROMANTIC MARRIAGE."-- A marriage musketoons, and nine hundred and sixty-nine "under romantic circumstances" took place in ing to the 100th, or Prince of Wales regi muskets, mostly altered from the flint lock to this city on Christmas day. A couple from ment, tried to desert from their posts at To muskets, mostly altered from the flint lock to percussion, and insufficient to arm a single regiment.

The expense of fitting out ten regiments, including the first regiment re-organized, and a portion of another (Tenth) now in rendez wous at Flint, with the company of Sharpshooters for Berdan's Regiment, and the Coldward Regiment, and the Coldward Regiment, and the Coldward Regiment, water Battery of Artillery, with transports.

The marriage took place in the place in this city on Christmas day. A couple from their posts at Toronto and join the Americans, and so far succeeded as to get about seven miles from land across the lake. They were pursued by the owner of the vessel they had taken to effect formed to the marriage, but refered to the marriage, but refered to the marriage, but refered to the marriage took place in the place in the cold-lake ing to the 100th, or Prince of Wales regiment, ing to the 100th, or Prince of Wales regiment, this city on Christmas day. A couple from ment, tried to desert from their posts at Toronto and join the Americans, and so far succeeded as to get about seven miles from land across the lake. They were pursued to their cacape, but not until after an exciting their

It is said that a party of four hundred by 28 inches. It is entitled, "An Ordinance Obioans and Virginians made a descent upon II untersville, Western Virginia, the depot for South Carolina and other States united with

spondence of the Chicago Trib FROM NEVADA. Its Gold, Silver and Other Resource

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada Territory, People hear of and talk about Wash being a country rich in mineral deposits. But very few think of the extent of country over which these mineral deposits extend. In speak-ing of Washoe, they only associate with the name a few square miles of rough, mountain-ous country, little thinking they extend over a large portion of Nevada Territory.

It is true, this portion of the country, or mining region, has been longer known, and the mines better developed than others. Here, in the District of Virginia, are some dozens of mines opened, and return a handsome income to their owners; and there are hundreds of others inviting the enterprise and capital to develop them; and when once opened, they, too, will be a source of wealth that will richly reward the industry and enterprise that de-

velop them.

There is the district of Silver City-which compromises some as rich mines as the Territory affords-situated about five miles south of Virginia. Silver City, the centre of this district, is a flourishing town of about one thousand inhabitants. Between Virginia and Silver City has the thrifty town and rich miing district of Gold Hill. Here is directed thousands of dollars of the capital brought in-to the territory; the mines being mostly of only one way; —the path of safety, honor, to the territory; the mines being mostly of and confidence lies through bloody fields, engold quartz, more quickly reward any invest-

Down the side of the mountain to the east egy; such questions belong to the command of us four or five miles, is Flowery Mining Dis-er in chief. We do not presume to say what trict, and here, as well as in the other disof us four or five miles, is Flowery Mining Diswhere tricts already mentioned, are a number of they should fall first and heaviest; but that steam quartz mills. The greatest drawback the clash of arms should immediately be to mills in these districts is the scarcity of heard; that the rebels should forthwith be wood, which has to be brought by teams a perately fought general engagements, is a the history of quartz milling in California, a truth that challenges our recognition on which man has but to erect a good mill, and be realever side we turn our eyes. In this hour, izes a speedy fortune. Carson river, a few which is too solemn for pleasant self delusion: miles farther to the east, furnishes a splendid in this crisis, which is to grave for smooth- water power, which is appreciated, and is to tongued complaisance toward persons in or be fully improved. Every foot of ground out of authority, the truth must be boldly along the river has been claimed as mill sites, erected about fifty water mills.

Dayton (formerly Chinatown) is situated on the river, and is bound to be a fine town fro.n the fact of its being the centre around which water mills are being erected. The Legi-lature to locate the capital of the territo-

About twenty miles southeast of Virginia the district of Palmyra, claimed by those interested there, to be a rich mining district, and here, within a few weeks, have been dis covered extensive deposits of coal, which will be of great value.

About one hundred miles to the southeast is Esmaralda. This, as a mining region, is fast becoming one of note, and flourishing towns are springing up within the neighbor-hood of the best mines. The largest town in that region is the town of Aurora. Humboldt, about one hundred and fifty miles northeast from here, the knowing ones

Some twenty miles northwest is the Red Bluff mining district, where there are some very rich mines, and having the advantage of

excellent water power, on the Truckee river, it is destined to be of some importance. Galena, fifteen miles west of here, already boasts a number of mills, and a thriving village. One hundred quartz mills are in operation or being erected, and of the amount of bullion that is daily turned out, I will not risk a conjecture. So much for the minera

resources of Nevada. You will notice I have made Virginia the c ntre of all this extensive mining country, and so may it well be, it being the metropo lis and the highest city or town in the Territory. It is said Virginia is the largest city of its altitude (with one exception) in the known world, and it now boasts all the improvements of modern cities. During the summer post improvements have been pro-gressing rapidly, and I think there is not an-other inland town in America (Chicago, perhaps, excepted, and that has the advantage of being an inland port,) that has sprung as rapidly into importance as Virginia. The first Territorial Legislature which has been in session at Carson City for the last sixty days, adjourns to day. What laws they have enacted ent hard to tell, but that they have not been

idle we know.

I learn that Governor Nye has been suffer. ing for several days past from a severe attack of rheumatism. For the last day or two he has been confined to his bed, scarcely able to move. He continues, however, to examine the numerous bills now coming before him for rived here yesterday, and have gone into his signature with great care, and to discharge camp. They bore a black flag, the appear- his other official duties, notwithstanding his

PAYING FOR IT. -Sixty citizens of St. Louis, whose secession sentiments have par-ticularly marked them for the consideration of the officers charged with the enforcement of Gen. Halleck's recent order, have been assessed the sum of ten thousand dollars for the relief of Union refugees from Missouri. Each of these sixty has been called upon to hand over the quota assessed upon him. The drafts range from \$100 to \$400 in each case, and will doubtless be promptly paid, in order to avert the forcible collection of twenty-five per

From the Toronto Globe of the 20th, we learn that two of the British soldiers belong-

fort. The size of the document is about 25